

## SPORTS

### NEW COLOURS OF THE TRADITIONAL RACE

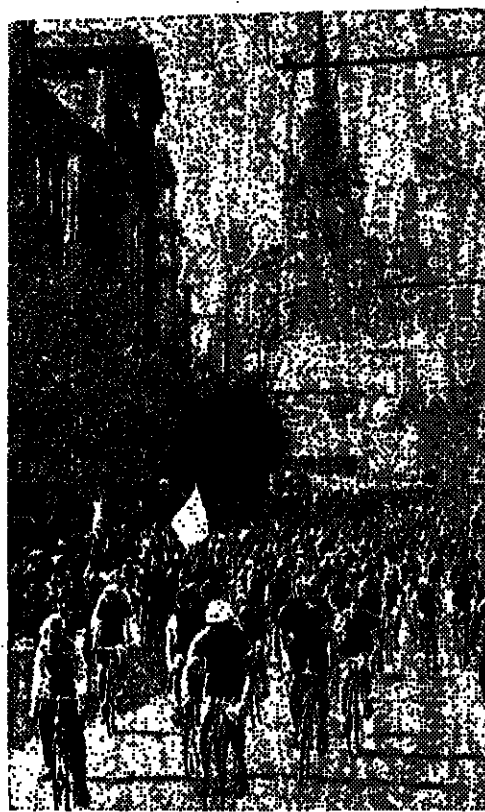
Every year for decades cycling events are held in Moscow on Victory Day. Earlier the participants were normally only the leading racers of the capital and its guests — masters of sport from other towns. Taking part in one heat were juniors, in another — women, in the third — men. In each age group winners were determined, prizes awarded, and records of the course were set.

This time new colours appeared in the race along the Garden Ring on May 9 — for the first it was joined by 2,500 amateur cyclists. People of various professions and ages, those and veterans, men and women, children and teenagers participated in the traditional Moscow event.

After the first mass heat came the turn of those who defend the honour of Moscow's cycling sport on the national arena.

### Soviet national team in the lead

In a dashing sport, Olaf Ludwig, of the GDR team, won the second, and longest lap in this year's 191-kilometre-long world cycling race between Magdeburg and Cota. His result, with grace time taken into account, was four hours, 38 minutes and 55 seconds. Uwe Raab, of the GDR, the leader of the race, came in retaining the yellow jersey. The Soviet team is still in the lead in the team event.



In the photo: the mass heat along the Garden Ring. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

### Soviet underwater men—the strongest

The USSR has won its 13th main prize at the just ended traditional international competition in underwater orientation in the GDR, ahead of the strong teams of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Sweden. Of the ten sets of medals the

USSR won nine golds, seven silvers and three bronzes. The absolute winners in the all-round event became Natalya Selmina from Smolensk, and Anatoly Dalidovich from Tallinn.

### Draw in the first match

In the first final match of the UEFA cup Anderlecht (Belgium) and Tottenham (England) drew 1-1.

Anderlecht — last year's holder of this prize — played patiently below par. The team failed to mount a combination game. The guests captured the initiative from the start, not giving the Belgians any chance of going into the attack. In the 58th minute of the game after a corner shot, Englishman Robert Hodge netted the hosts' goal. Tottenham had several more good opportunities of scoring.

The Belgian players equalized only five minutes before the end of the game. Olsen of Denmark, who plays for Anderlecht, netted a ball which rebounded from the goal.

### BLATTER: HOOLIGANISM HAS NO PLACE IN THE STANDS

FIFA General Secretary, Joseph Blatter, has sharply criticized the English football hooligans.

The FIFA Executive Committee will get together on May 19 to discuss concrete measures to be taken against raving English "fans".

The English have long been notorious for their conduct at their national team games, but now they are a menace outside the stadiums, too. For instance, at a recent game between France and England held in Paris, English hooligans went on the rampage, causing several thousand dollars' damage in the area of the renowned Parc des Princes stadium.

### Soviet Olympians will not go to Los Angeles

(Continued from page 1)

Official authorities, and containing the request that IOC review the situation.

On April 24, this year IOC at its session recognized the legality and justification of the position adopted by the USSR National Olympic Committee. However, disregarding the opinion of IOC, the US authorities continue crude interference in affairs which fall exclusively within the competence of the Games Organizing Committee. Right from the very first days of preparations for the present Olympics, the Statement points out, the American administration adopted a policy of using the Games to further its political aims, chauvinistic sentiments were ignited in the country, and anti-Soviet hysteria fanned.

With the direct connivance of the American authorities there has been a sharp increase in the activities of various kinds of extremist organizations and groups, who openly declare as their goal the creation of "intolerable conditions" during the Soviet delegation's stay in the USA and during the performances of the Soviet sportsmen. Preparations are underway for political demonstrations hostile to the USSR and undisguised threats of physical violence are made at the expense of Soviet sportsmen

and officials. Leaders of the Soviet, anti-socialist organizations are received by members of the US administration, their activities are widely advertised by the mass media.

In taking this decision, the Statement notes, we in no way wish to cast a shadow over the American public or to sow bad feelings between the sportsmen of our two countries.

The position adopted by the USSR National Olympic Committee is supported by the Olympic committees of Bulgaria, the GDR and Vietnam.

This is what Soviet spokesmen said to say about the IOC decision:

— I compiled in the Olympics, and well know the Olympic movement's role and its place in the present world, said Ter-Ovanesyan, coach of the USSR athletics team. The movement has developed into a powerful social and public phenomenon, a progressive force capable of uniting people on a basis of friendship and peace.

Despite our critical comments, IOC and its president continue their policy of trying to persuade the organizers of the Summer Olympics to drop their attitude even though they are patently failing to induce the course of events. And despite the fact that the IOC is obtaining shortly before the Games in Los Angeles many national Olympic committees, and hundreds and thousands of sportsmen in various countries, who would like to believe in the victory of peace and well considered decisions.

We are forced to declare our participation in the Games. It was not simple to take this decision. Our sportsmen have trained hard for them for years.

— The Soviet sportsmen trained hard for the competitions. I always dreamt of taking part in the Games as absolute world champion. I go to Riga. I want to win all I am capable of at the Games, but this is possible in an atmosphere of good will when normal conditions are created for both sides in performing. But how can we talk of normal conditions when one hears threats to make the work of us coming to the Games? How can one give inspired performance and joy to people when one sees oneself to be a target?

### KING OF SPAIN IN THE USSR



King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sophia are pictured in Samarkand on the background of Registan.

During his stay in Moscow King Juan Carlos I laid a wreath at the Tomb to the Unknown Soldier outside the Kremlin Wall. The royal couple visited the history and art preserve in Zagorsk (the Holy Trinity-St. Sergius Monastery).

King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia were also present at the Bolshoi Theatre for a performance of Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan Lake". Also present were Konstantin Chernenko and his wife and other officials.

The King and the Queen met Spaniards residing in the Soviet Union ever since their emigration from Spain during the civil war there, and their children. The Soviet people made it possible for you to preserve your national identity and culture, the King noted.

The royal couple also attended the inauguration of a new building of the Spanish Embassy in the USSR.

The guests further toured the country visiting Tashkent, Samarkand and Leningrad.

### AWARDS TO COSMONAUTS

Your example will inspire millions of young people in our two countries, said President Zail Singh of India, presenting to Soviet and Indian cosmonauts the highest decorations of the republic which are awarded for heroism and courage displayed during spaceflight. The members of the joint Soviet-Indian space flight — Yuri Malyshev, Gennady Serebrennikov and Rakesh Sharma, were decorated with the Ashoka Chakra Orders. The members of the stand by crew — Anatoly Berezovoi, Georgi Grechko and Ravish Malhotra — with the Kirti Chakra Orders.

The Soviet cosmonauts became the first foreigners to be given these awards. Speaking at the ceremony, Zail Singh congratulated the cosmonauts of the USSR and India on successfully completing the flight programme. This outstanding achievement was hailed with tremendous joy by the peoples of both countries. Zail Singh noted that the history of Soviet-Indian relations knows quite a few successfully accomplished joint projects in the field of industry, science, engineering, culture and the arts. The Soviet and Indian cosmonaut flight became a continuation of the traditions of cooperation and a vivid demonstration of durable friendship between the USSR and India.



Indira Gandhi with Soviet and Indian cosmonauts after the award presentation ceremony.

### ON A PEACE MISSION

San Francisco. A delegation of the USA and the USSR met in Denver with leaders and members of Colorado's Ecumenical Council and visited peace-making centres, church communities and religious educational establishments to discuss ways to preserve "universal peace".

Delegation's head Yuvveny, Metropolitan of Krutitsa and Kolomoia, member of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church,

### CHILE: NINTH DAY OF NATIONAL PROTEST

Paris. Several people were killed, dozens wounded and hundreds detained by police on the ninth day of nationwide protest in Chile. Reports from Santiago indicate that Chilean dictator Pinochet has decided to bring over 18,000

troops into the capital on the eve of the next day of national protest. Local political observers stress the measure is evidence of his fear of the mass movement against his anti-popular regime.

### FACTS and EVENTS

© France has exploded its second nuclear device this year on the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. The blast of some 30 kilotonnes was registered by New Zealand researchers.

© Mexico cannot agree with the interventionist aggressive policy of the Reagan administration in Latin America. Mexican president Miguel de la Madrid told the "Newsweek" magazine.

© The Aachen dam built with Soviet help and Lake Nasser formed helped bring under the plough 1,300,000 feddans of arid land, an increase of 30 per cent for the country's cultivated areas.

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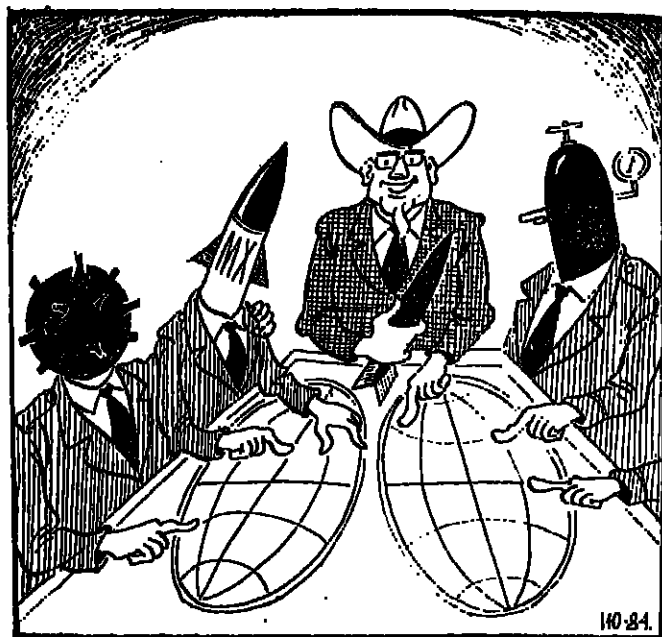
## Geometry of Pentagon

Tokyo. US Defense Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has held talks here with Yasuhiro Nakasone and other members of the Japanese cabinet on the situation in Asia, more specifically on the bilateral military ties and the role and place of Japan and South Korea in the US world strategy. All the questions were viewed through the prism of the "sharp growth of the Soviet military threat".

According to the "Yomiuri Shinbun", the visitor claimed that the main thing now was not to host military efforts of various nations linked with the USA within military alliances but to rally these efforts on a global scale and to ensure a

more active participation by the allies in the Pentagon's world strategy. He stressed the need for coordinated action between NATO and the military-political triangle of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. Weinberger also expressed his desire for turning the triangle into a quadrangle, to include Peking.

This is evidence that his trip to Seoul and Tokyo was aimed at laying the foundation of a new military political structure in the Far East, which would be the cornerstone for implementation of the strategy of confrontation with the USSR to put down the anti-imperialist movements of the peoples of Asia.



Strategists in Washington.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Daniel Ortega on American imperialism

Managua. American imperialism is undermining the efforts of the developing countries aimed at achieving genuine independence and it threatens the right of peoples to self-determination, declared Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of

Nicaragua. He was addressing the Conference of Non-Aligned Labour Ministers which took place in Managua.

In its efforts to preserve the inequitable international economic order, imperialism resorts to aggression and wars in different parts of the world, and to economic blackmail against those governments who are fighting for genuine national liberation, Ortega stressed.

## Socialist International on U. S. Central American policy

Lima. A recent meeting here of the committee of the Socialist International on the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean unanimously condemned the aggressive policies of the USA. In particular, it denounced the actions of the USA in supporting the military regimes in Central America, as well as state and political figures from several countries with observer status, approved the final declaration exposing the US desire to lay down its terms to Latin American peoples.

The committee condemned the CIA criminal operations in mining Nicaraguan ports, which resulted in the sinking of several ships, including foreign ones, and denounced Washington's all-out support for the Somoza gangs and the refusal to recognize the validity of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, which considered Nicaragua's suit against the USA following the latter's mounted subversive terrorist actions in the region.

## Lusaka talks collapse

Lusaka. Racist South Africa has frustrated the talks here with a SWAPO delegation on granting independence to Namibia. Not even a final communiqué was adopted owing to the filibustering position of the Pretoria regime and its puppets from the so-called Namibian internal parties.

During the talks SWAPO president Sam Nujoma expressed his readiness to sign a ceasefire agreement with South Africa as a first step towards implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on Namibia.

which is regarded by the world public and the Namibian patriots as a basis for settlement in the racist-occupied country. Still the other side did all it could to dodge the discussion of the specifics of a ceasefire and decolonization.

Patiently seeking to state the case of the leading states of the Youth Congress of India (I) just ended in Bangalore (Andhra Pradesh state) the youth of all countries launch a worldwide demand for general and complete disarmament.

The Congress supported the earliest fulfillment of the General Assembly resolution turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Its own mission denounced the forces posed to the convocation of a summit of an international conference on the Indian Ocean, which would allow the coastal nations to show unity of action and prevent any attempts to nullify this important forum.

Special concern was over the interference of the imperialist quarters in the affairs of South Asian countries. The resolution condemned attempts by these quarters to interfere through military and financial aid, the participation of states in South Asia in the implementation of the imperialist policy of destabilization.

## ANDREAS PAPANDREOU REELECTED AS PASOK CHAIRMAN

Athens. The 1st congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Party (PASOK) has discussed and approved resolutions on political, ideological and organizational matters and elected changes to the Party Central Committee. Elections were held for the Party Central Committee with A. Papandreu, re-elected as its head.

Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis met a CPSU delegation for the talks here led by V. Dolgikh, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, further had talks with the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Harilaos Trikoupi.

## Peace to the Indian Ocean

Madras. An all-Indian conference of the leading states of the Youth Congress of India (I) just ended in Bangalore (Andhra Pradesh state) the youth of all countries launch a worldwide demand for general and complete disarmament.

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## Position of Democratic Yemen

Kuwait. Foreign Minister of Democratic Yemen Abdullah Dall has condemned the policy of Washington. In an interview to the Kuwait "Al-Sayra" newspaper he accused the USA of interference in the affairs of the sovereign states and the policy of hostile to the Arab peoples, the mounting American military presence in the Middle East is a threat to the peace and stability of the entire region.

He praised the many relations between the peoples of the USSR, the Soviet Union and the USSR. The Soviet Union, he stressed, gives broad support to the just cause of the Arab peoples, defending their independence and sovereignty against imperialism. Democratic Yemen, he said, pursues a principled and consistent line, opposing any interference in the affairs of peoples, and supporting the people's right to self-determination, with differing results.

## Who stands to lose?

San Francisco. Attempts by the Reagan administration to put economic pressure on the Soviet Union are being strongly criticized by sober-minded American politicians. The discriminatory measures adopted by Washington in trade with the USSR in recent years are one of the most sorrowful and gloomy chapters in American history, claimed noted political figure and former US Ambassador to the USSR G. Kennan.

Speaking in Los Angeles he charged that the curbs placed by the present US administration on trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union did much harm to the USA itself in the form of lost profitable contracts and possibilities for a partial solution of the unemployment problem in the USA. Financially, he continued, trade with the Soviet Union is clearly in the American interests. The only country which has ultimately come a cropper is the USA, he pointed out.

## Chad: real cause of interference

Tripoli. Imperialist circles, led by the USA and France, are pursuing plans of a large-scale aggression against the Chad people, a TASS correspondent said by Achekh Ibn Umar, the Minister of Defence of the Libyan Government of National Unity of Chad.

The reason of the US interference is clear, said Achekh Ibn Umar. The White House tries to turn the territory of our country into a springboard for implementing its expansionist plans in Africa. The US actions in Chad constitute an integral part of a common US-Israeli strategy, according to which Central Africa is considered as a "second front" in the Middle East conflict.

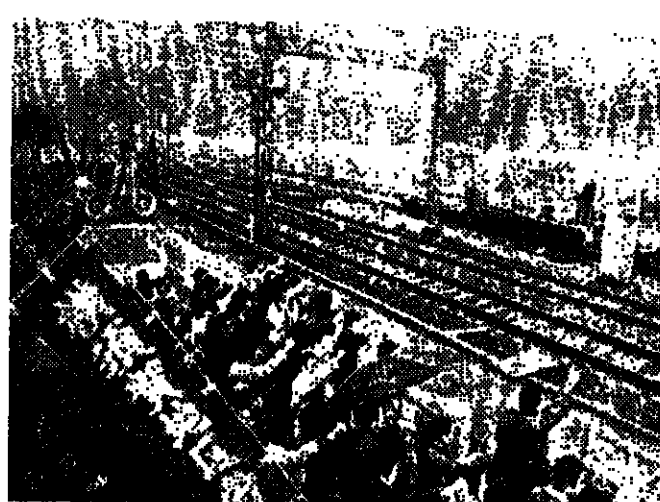
The path to the cessation of the fratricidal conflict, said Achekh Ibn Umar, lies through a conference on national reconciliation under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity where withdrawal of imperialist troops from Chad should be discussed as a matter of priority.

## LIES ON ORDERS

Rome. Acting obviously on instructions from the reactionary circles from the West, the supreme judicial agencies in Italy, who are trying to fan up an anti-communist campaign in every conceivable way and to accuse Bulgaria of complicity in the attempt on the life of the Pope John Paul II in May 1981, have demanded a retrial of the Bulgarian citizen Antonov.

Although the false accusations against Antonov and the other socialist countries were from the very beginning exposed as completely groundless, representative of the Attorney General's Office in Rome has submitted an official statement in which he decried that S. Antonov be retried after a year during which he has been kept in the jail of the Pope John Paul II. The official statement, strange though it may seem, recognizes as "authentic" the testimony of the Turkish terrorist Agca who shot the Pope John Paul II.

The prosecution, the newspaper "L'Unita" writes, obviously did not want to take into account the press reports that the giving him evidence, Agca had been thoroughly brainwashed by Western secret services.



People who live in the Japanese city of Zushi are protesting against the construction of a "residential complex" for personnel of the United States Armed Forces not far from Ikegami, a unique natural preserve.

Photo TASS

## American-Israeli 'strategic partnership'

Tel Aviv. The newspaper, "Jerusalem Post", writes that over the last few weeks, Israel and the United States have been engaged in "strategic negotiations". The official delegates from either side are strictly forbidden not only to reveal the content of the talks, but even to mention their venue.

However, despite the shroud of secrecy, something is known about these negotiations. In the first place, judging by the increasingly frequent trips made by the Pentagon representatives to Tel Aviv, the talks are going on in Israel. In the second place, according to Tel Aviv Radio, they are "entirely dedicated to the strengthening of cooperation between the strategic partners".

It is also known about the results of some of the rounds. "Jerusalem Post" writes that the two sides have practically completed work on devising a complex of specific measures to arrange "joint planning", intensification in exchange of intel-

ligence information, the use of Israeli ports by American warships, holding joint military maneuvers, etc.

The Israeli Defence Department has announced that in the next two or three months, US-Israeli manoeuvres are to take place on the territory of Israel for the first time in the history of that country. Also placed on practical rails is the idea of American weapons being stored in Israel. According to the information in the possession of the Israeli newspaper "Yediot Achronot", the negotiations resulted in the conclusion of a secret agreement under which Israel will lend its soil for the deployment of American tanks, artillery and all sorts of military equipment. This does not rule out a possibility that the Pentagon will have access to the depots of the Israeli Army. In other words, these talks are about the establishment in the Middle East of a joint aggressive arsenal for use by the United States and Israel.

## Science and technology

### CATCH TROUT IN LOCH NESS

London's "New Scientist" has published a very curious report on Loch Ness in Scotland. During the last few years, an expedition led by A. Shine has been working there. However, it was not looking for the elusive Loch Ness monster, but was exploring the lake itself. As a result, the explorers have finally reached the conclusion that Loch Ness is a huge tectonic crack, a small version of Lake Baikal. It is 35 thousand metres long, 1,600 metres wide and 130 metres deep, reaching 230 metres in places like Lake Ladoga. It has nearly seven and a half cubic kilometres of water. The temperature of water in summer and in winter is plus six degrees Centigrade, with the surface layers as warm as plus 12° in summer. This Scottish loch is a habitat for trout, pike, loach, eel, and smelt which mainly live at the depth of up to thirty metres. Very often one can find large sturgeon weighing up to 25 kilograms.

### ANOTHER LUNAR THEORY

A group of Japanese scientists maintain that the Moon now rotating around the Earth used to be a planet in the Solar system. The group headed by T. Hayashi, honorable professor at Kyoto University, came up with the hypothesis that originally the Moon orbited around the Sun between the Earth and Venus. Later, it approached the Earth and was captured by the latter. This hypothesis is more convincing than the one maintaining that the Moon is a huge fragment of the Earth.

## OF INTEREST

### Mysteries of the Parisian canals

Until quite recently, no bigger animal than a rat has been found in the canals of Paris. How great was the amazement of the plumbers when in one of the canals they came across a small Italian crocodile. It cost a dozen lire an enormous effort to catch, blind, and send the unusual "beast" into a terrarium. A spokesman for the city authorities has declared that many Parisians, returning

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### TOKYO'S 'FORGETFULNESS'

In Japan they seek to justify large-scale military preparation by the fact that this is done to guard against "emergencies", writes Yu. Banduro in IZVESTIA.

What "emergencies" are meant here? Only recently they preferred not to decipher this turn of phrase. But times, they are changing, the author points out. Now the authorities begin to openly talk of the country's preparation for participation in war, with the possibility of the country being drawn into a thermonuclear conflict not being ruled out.

Perhaps the main "argument" of the Japanese authorities is the assertion that the biggest threat to Japan is the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the eastern areas of the USSR. In doing so they take pains to affect a selective loss of memory, "forgetting" that Japan itself, as well as South Korea and the Pacific have long been turned by Washington into a beachhead for USSR-targeted first-strike weapons, "forgetting" about the unilateral pledge by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, "forgetting" of the Soviet initiatives at the Geneva talks with the USA, the newspaper emphasizes.

### WASHINGTON'S WORDS AND DEEDS

In a recent speech at a ceremony in the White House, where the new Indian Ambassador was handing in his credentials, the American president assured the Ambassador and the Indian people and its leadership that he had the most friendly feelings and the kindest intentions towards India, writes S. Bulatov in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In fact, the author notes, the United States is fighting a secret war against India.

What has this been caused by? The reason is that the great Asian nation with its huge positive potential of peacefulness is hindering the hegemonistic American aspirations, both global and regional.

It has long been an open secret that the American special services actively support the separatists and dissidents who are seeking secession from India or some or other parts of its territory. What is more, the author stresses, the CIA has given birth to such anti-Indian operations as the "Brahmaputra Plan", "Gibraltar", and others. There is a serious concern in Delhi over another aspect of the Washington's policy — its attempts to subvert the alignment of forces existing in South Asia through militarization of Pakistan.

### THE NETHERLANDS: FACING AN IMPORTANT CHOICE

Of late, the missile problem in the Netherlands has acquired a special acuteness, writes PRAVDA's correspondent in the Hague V. Drobkov. This has been precipitated by both the growing pressure on the Netherlands from NATO and by the approaching deadline which the Dutch Government has set itself for taking the final decision. The government has undertaken to say its "yes" or "no" in June. Not much time is left before this time, and the controversies surrounding the missiles are becoming increasingly heated.

More and more people in the Netherlands begin to see that concessions to the Pentagon's pressure can cause an additional threat to the country's security. Besides, having put up with the American missiles, the Netherlands will never acquire an added weight in NATO, something about which some local political leaders and newspaper commentators are very much concerned. On the contrary, after they have given up their independent position, which allows to have certain influence on shaping of the situation in Europe in favour of détente and international cooperation, the Netherlands will only bury up the rear of those who are closely following the adventurist policies of the United States.

### THE MAKE-BELIEVE SURPRISE

The American administration does not understand the reason for the Soviet team's refusal to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, R. Burt, Assistant Secretary of State, declared on American television with an air of assumed incomprehension. Thus reports the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent in New York, V. Pakhomov. In this case, what is one to make of the statement by leaders of anti-Soviet organizations who quite openly declared that they have started training personnel to carry out hostile actions against Soviet athletes, coaches, journalists and tourists and have set up an entire network of clandestine flats in various places in Los Angeles?

Representatives of the same authorities even planned to put in a personal appearance at anti-Soviet gatherings which on White House decision were to take place throughout one week during the Olympic Games.

Today, the leaders in Washington are feigning surprise, the author notes, while yesterday they were planning to turn the Games into a large-scale anti-Soviet witch sabbath. The Soviet decision has taken the wind out of its sails.

from long voyages bring back various young exotic animals. Very soon, the small animals grow up and bring their masters no end of trouble, after which the luckless lovers of the beasts are trying to get rid of them in every possible way.

### Lawsuit

#### against toostlers

In the city of Cambridge, English musician John Pippet sued his neighbour, the owner of a poultry yard, with nearly one hundred cocks and only twenty hens. The unending "cocking" had made John take

### Daring trick

Visitors who had come to see the Eiffel Tower in Paris, were horrified to see a young couple separate themselves from the lift shaft and start to fall headlong. Not until parachutes were opened above the heads of the daring couple had it become clear that this was a daring trick. After landing on a lawn the young people were detained for walking on the grass by police.



### Round the Soviet Union

NEW SNOW LEOPARD HABITATS HAVE BEEN FOUND BY KIROVIZ GAME WARDENS IN CENTRAL ASIA, where the powerful animals control large areas of the upper Kungai and Terkel Ala Tau mountain ridges. State protective measures have also helped increase the number of goats and other animals living high in the mountains.

EVEN THE SMALLEST ADMIXTURES OF 30 CHEMICAL ELEMENTS IN WATER CAN BE DETECTED WITH REAGENTS OBTAINED BY LATVIAN SCIENTISTS. The new chemicals can identify any of the elements down to a concentration of a tenth of a thousandth of one per cent. They will be especially useful in quality control of sea and fresh water.

A NEW ELECTRONIC SYNTHESIZER, THE KOMPI, REPRODUCES NOT ONLY THE SOUNDS OF A FLUTE, VIOLIN AND ORGAN, BUT THE BABBLING OF A STREAM, THE SINGING OF BIRDS AND THE RUSTLE OF LEAVES. Designed by the amateur design shop Melodia, in Moscow, it is portable, weighing only 33 pounds. Experts speak highly of its sound quality.

A MUD VOLCANO IN THE CASPIAN'S CHELEKEN PENINSULA HAS BEGUN CHANGING COLOURS, LIKE A CHAMELEON. THE CRATER'S SMALL LAKE HAD ROSE-COLOURED WATER UNTIL RECENTLY, WHEN IT TURNED A DEEP GREEN. Chemical reactions in the crater are usually judged by the colour of its lake. The deep green is the result of oil seeping upward from the depths to the lake.

## KHAKASSIA

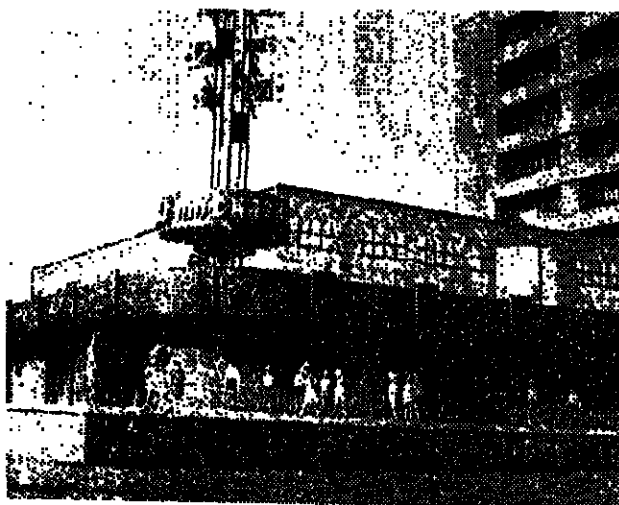
Khakassia with its amazingly picturesque and varied landscapes has been called the "Switzerland of the North". And here, in the south of the Krasnoyarsk Territory they are certainly remarkable.

The year 1930 saw the establishment of the Khakassian Autonomous Region with the capital Abakan straddling the confluence of the Abakan and Yenisei rivers.

Until the mid-19th century, settlement of modern Khakassia and the development of its natural resources were slow. It was the October Revolution which gave to the Khakass people the opportunity for free economic and cultural development in co-operation with other peoples of the Soviet Union.

Khakass scholars devised a system of writing for their language, and this opened up novel possibilities for the development of their unique culture. Teaching of local educational establishments is in the Khakass language. Books and a newspaper are published, and radio and television programmes are broadcast in the national language. There are a Khakass Regional Drama Theatre and a local history museum.

The Khakass, who in the past were almost all cattle-breeders or hunters are today to be found in many different professions. They are skilled workers, technicians, engineers, scientists, doctors, actors and artists. The Khakass of world



The Fairy-Tale Puppet Theatre in Abakan.



Khakass girls.

name include Nikolai Katanov, a major Turkologist, who is Professor at Kazan University, and archaeologist Leonid Kyriasov, Professor at Moscow University.

Khakassia today is an economically developed area of the Soviet Union. The 6,000-megawatt Krasnoyarskaya HEP, located in the region, the biggest of its kind in the world, has been producing electricity for a long time. Still more power will be generated by the Sayano-Sushenskaya HEP which is also being built on the Yenisei River. Other major projects under construction are the Minusinsk Electrical Engineering Complex, twelve factories of which are already commissioned, the Sayany Aluminium Smelter and others. Abakanvagonmash, the country's biggest producer of 20-tonne containers and flat trucks designed to carry them by railway, is also sited in Khakassia. It is planned at Abakanvagonmash to produce large freight railway wagons in the future.

### Furnace reaches designed capacity

Designed production capacity has been reached by the shaft furnace at the Lenin Electric Combined Machine Plant in the town of Oskol in the central part of Russia.

This modern complex metallizes pellets which serve as an initial product for the electric smelter at the plant. When the melt is made operation in the second half of the year, this country will have steel produced without losses.

The first furnace of the plant to be built is designed to produce 425 thousand tonnes of pig iron a year. The powerful rail facilities are reliably protecting the environment from pollution.

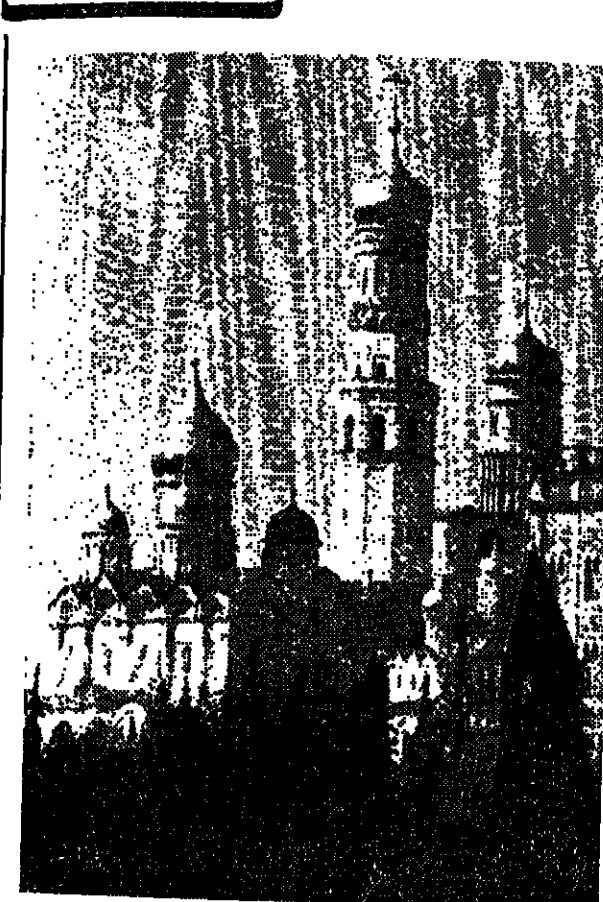
### Profitable 'fire'

The underground "fire" started three and a half years ago at the Gneditsky field in the Chernigov Region of the Ukraine has paid for itself completely and has started bringing in profit. This conclusion was reached by specialists who have calculated the cost of fuel which has been reduced by the in-situ combustion method.

This method consists in injecting oil with air pumped to the layer. Heat produced in the way makes oil less viscous and brings it to the surface.

At the Gneditsky oil field, the artificial fire was started at a depth of nearly two metres. With its help, several wells have been put back into operation after being damaged by completely exhausted six or eight times increasing the rate of production.

### Places to visit



## Assumption Cathedral

The Cathedral of the Assumption was built five hundred years ago under the guidance of the Italian architect, Aristotele Fioravante. For several years artists and restorers have worked painstakingly on the inside of the Cathedral, particularly on the iconostasis which contains a rare collection of ancient Russian paintings.

Restoration work has now been completed on the 15th-century Cathedral which combines the traditions of ancient Russian and Italian Renaissance architecture. Inside are 10th- and 17th-century wall paintings and icons dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. Until the 18th century, the Cathedral served as a burial place for grand dukes and tsars.

### Experiment for the third millennium

In one of the former outskirts of Leningrad, construction of a new residential estate has been launched. It is designed for conducting a large scale construction experiment. The estate must embody the town of the city of the future, the one in which the Leningraders will live in the third millennium.

The experimental urban construction complex will be located in a picturesque place, not far from Poklonnaya Hill near the Sudaia Lakes.

Without tearing themselves from the rhythms of life of modern industrial city, the local residents will be able to rest in natural settings excellently. They will not be hindered by the noise of the city enterprises or transport. Although the city quarters are homed in by busy main roads, the peace and quiet will be reliably preserved.

### Science and technology

#### DIAMONDS RECEIVE 'FINGERPRINTS'

Can a gem stone make an "imprint"? And if so how is it possible? The unique capacity of cut minerals for "dactyloscopy" does make sense — it is possible, without taking the stone from its frame, to identify the individual qualities of the stone from its own peculiar imprint and therefore not confuse it with any other homogeneous mineral.

The method for studying cut crystals with the help of laser was put forward at the Leningrad Mining Institute.

By comparing a large number of photographs, it has become possible to prove that no two diamonds have the same "light" pattern just as no two people have the same fingerprints.

#### ONE MORE MEDICINE OBTAINED FROM PROPOLIS

Propolis, an ointment based on propolis, a substance which together with beeswax is used by bees to make their hives, has been produced for the first time in this country by a chemical-pharmaceutical factory in Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia.

The medicinal properties of propolis were known even to Egyptian priests. However, modern medicine has only shown an active interest in the substance in the last ten years. It has been established that pro-

politis has a wide range of medicinal properties: it stops inflammation, cures micro infections and mycotic diseases, and also functions as an anesthetic and regenerator.

Having set themselves the task of developing propolis, a laboratory at the Tallinn factory managed to kill two birds with one stone: in addition to the production of pure propolis they found an optimum base for it which enhances its salutary properties. The latter has already shown itself to be effective remedy for burns, wounds which won't heal, trophic ulcers, psoriasis, and eczema.

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#### A TRAVELLER'S DIARY

Researchers at the Matenadaran have decoded an elaborate medieval Armenian manuscript. It is the diary of the Armenian itinerant merchant Ovanes Ter-Davtyan. In the 17th century this traveller visited India, Nepal and Tibet.

The history of this manuscript is quite interesting. Thanks to Roberto Culpoian, a historian and philologist, the Yerevan scholars learnt that it is now kept in the National Library of Portugal. Later the Matenadaran obtained a microfilm of the manuscript, which contains 44 pages, each more than half a metre long.

The diary discusses various aspects of the socio-economic life in these countries, the contacts with their residents and their cultural traditions and rites. Chronologically, Ter-Davtyan was the fourth European in the world to leave behind written evidence of his travels to Tibet. His predecessors were Catholic missionaries.

### VIEWPOINT

## ALLIANCE BETWEEN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Soviet industry is gradually switching over to complete automation. In view of this, increased demands are being made of higher education. In an interview with our correspondent, Academician Ivan OBRATSOV, Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the RSFSR, describes the sort of specialists turned out by Soviet colleges and universities.

I believe that there are two spheres in which higher education influences such processes, he said. In the first place, we train highly competent specialists to design unmanned factories, which can be quickly re-adjusted for the production of other types of goods. In the second place, a large amount of research and design is done directly for industries by college and university teachers, and by post- and undergraduate students.

Experience shows that taking part in research into new technology which is then introduced on the shop floor at their future work helps college and university graduates to become highly competent. We describe this as a principle of the educational - scientific - industrial complex. In their first three years at college, Soviet students are given a fundamental general training in science and taught how to use scientific literature, and how to work with equipment and computer technology. In the last two years, they take their practicals at major factories where the most modern scientific and industrial equipment and technologies are in use. Leading experts are invited to conduct the practicals.

This principle now allows us to set up branches of educational departments in charge of the undergraduates at factories. Three hundred educational departments of this sort now exist. Increasing numbers of colleges are now switching to purpose-oriented education of students under direct long-term agreements with industry.

Today, Soviet colleges and universities constitute a major research organization. Nearly forty per cent of all the country's scientists, including half of its Doctors and Candidates of Science are concentrated here. There are five million three hundred thousand students and thousands of postgraduate students at our 891 colleges and universities.

Scientists at colleges and universities do a lot in many different fields in science and technology. In the Russian Federation, 150 colleges and universities have set up 30 research institutes, 25 design bureaus and more than five hundred laboratories. These research and design establishments have invented and introduced into industry numerous instruments, mechanisms, systems and technologies which provide for greater productivity and for economy in the use of materials and energy.

The "geography" and range of the research interests of our colleges and universities make it possible for them to solve many different problems in the national economy.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### ECONOMY: A LARGE-SCALE EXPERIMENT

As of the beginning of 1984 heavy and transport engineering in this country operates under conditions of an economic experiment, writes in PRAYDA the Minister of Heavy and Transport Engineering of the USSR Sergei Afanasyev.

The experiment aims at expanding the rights of the enterprises in planning and in economic activities, at their greater responsibility and keener interest in improving the end results of work, the latter being closer linked to quality of labour. The attention is focused upon the most important indicators, such as implementation of the plan according to the strictly observed range of products stipulated in the agreements, labour productivity, production cost, profits, quality.

Stable norms have been introduced. They provide the basis for funds for incentives, everyday and cultural facilities, for development of science and production. The work collectives manage these funds independently by developing housing construction, reconstructing and re-equipping their enterprises.

Certain balance can be drawn already. The enterprises in the industry have improved performance in the first quarter of 1984, as against the first quarter of 1983. The increase in output was 4.0 per cent as against 3.7 per cent, labour productivity grew by 5.3 per cent as against 4.6. The entire increase in output was due to better labour productivity. The cost of production has been brought down by 1.4 per cent as against 0.9 per cent.

It is of particular importance that the products have been sold with a virtually complete fulfilment of the agreements — by 99.8 per cent. Last year the figure was merely 94.5 per cent.

This allows us to come to the conclusion that a number of principles of the experiment and the stable norms start to contribute to better end results.

#### NUCLEAR PROJECTS IN THE ENERGY PROGRAMME

V. I. Lenin described the State Plan for the Electrification of Russia (GOELRO), the first of its kind, as "the second Party programme". No less significant for this country is the today's Energy Programme, which incorporates an experience in comprehensive planning of the industry and encompasses all its sections and its

complex ties with the different spheres of the national economy.

The role which the Programme assigns to nuclear plants is described in LITBRATURNAYA GAZETA by Alexander Sheindlin, Director of the Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He notes that the plan for the development of nuclear power engineering in the European areas of the Soviet Union is an important part of the Programme. Today, the development of nuclear power engineering has two aspects. The existing reactors are being replaced by more modern installations which are called fast reactors. These will make it possible to use up practically the entire uranium fuel and not only one-hundred-and-fortieth part of it at present. This removes the issue of the resources for the nuclear power engineering from the agenda. It is true that these reactors give rise to quite a few scientific and technical problems. The Programme outlines the main directions in the solution of these problems.

Highly promising is also the use of atomic energy for heating. Today, nuclear combined heat-and-electricity stations are being built along with nuclear boiler plants. The nuclear power stations in this country are absolutely safe for the population of the surrounding areas, the author stresses. We have solved the problem of radioactive waste disposal.

We have a unique town, the only one in the world, where peaceful atom has entered everyday lives of the people in a most delicate manner. The last neutron reactor in the town of Shvchensk provides its inhabitants with electricity and even with drinking water, which comes from the desalination plant powered by nuclear energy.

#### ROBOTS IN INDUSTRIES

Last year, Soviet industries operated more than seven thousand robots and manipulators. If we take into account that the annual increase in the number of robots is planned at approximately twice of last year's, it will become clear that we now face a rapidly developing reality, and not forecasts by science-fiction authors, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA.

Under the current five-year plan, we are successfully implementing the programme for building standard robotic complexes, and the first automated shops in industry. This year, the Krasny Proletary works in Moscow starts the manufacture of M-10 and M-20 robots. Specialists believe that they must, in many ways help in creating GAPs — flexible automated production units,

which are factories of the future in which people will only have to exercise the superior functions of control, monitoring and adjustment.

The development of robotics is going on under a single plan devised by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the newspaper stresses. Programmes are set up at the levels of individual industries and within certain regions.

Thus, a purpose-oriented comprehensive programme for the development, manufacture and introduction of robots has become for the USSR Ministry of Instrument-making Industry of backbone for the retooling of its factories. It provides for the appearance of at least thirty thousand manipulators at the instrument-making factories till the end of 1985, this being only the first step towards robotization in that industry.

As for the regional management of the solution of similar tasks, an interesting experience has been gained in the city of Leningrad, which has a co-ordinating council on the problems of robotics for over six years. The results of the comprehensive approach are best for all to see — nearly half of all the types of manipulators operating in the city's industries have been designed by Leningradets, and major robotized production units Kirovsky Zavod, Leningradskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod, and others.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BAM ZONE

This year, a through traffic will start along the entire length of the Baikal-Amur Railway project. The completion of the work on the project coincides with the acceleration of the economic development of the underdeveloped areas. It is also the first institutional economic project built over a vast area of the BAM zone, gravitating towards it. The size of the BAM zone, nearly a million and a half square kilometres, its diversity, and the scale and importance of its natural resources for the national economy, as well as the capabilities of their development are such that require a profound scientific elaboration of an entire complex of intricate problems of mutual relations between Man and Nature.

Work is being completed on the purpose-oriented comprehensive programme for the economic development of the BAM zone in the period until the year 2000 with details spelled out of assignments for each year of the 12th five-year plan period. Taking part in this work have been dozens of government ministries and departments, and many branch, academic, scientific, research and design institutes.

## IN THE BEGINNING THERE WAS THE LIGHT

This is believed by the organizers of the "Light and Energy" show — our friends from the National Technical Museum in Prague. Position with this phrase open a show in the Polytechnic Museum in Moscow, to mark its 25 years of cooperation with the Prague museum.

To familiarize visitors with the history of light sources and the

ways of saving electricity — this is the task undertaken by the sponsors of the show who attended the opening ceremony. A small hall features items describing the many-century road of the development of the light sources: 180 exhibits were brought to Moscow by the show organizers.

Nikolai VYSHINSKY

### OF INTEREST

## TALKING TRAFFIC LIGHTS

A green light lit up. And suddenly the traffic lights said in a human voice: "Dear pedestrians, transport is giving way to you."

This country's first talking traffic lights were recently installed at one of the central crossings in Dzhambul in Kazakhstan. It was trained to talk by Yuri Kalmykov, Yuri Kopylov and Rishat Galulin, employees of a specialized section of the internal affairs department of the Dzhambul regional executive committee. The automatic "traffic officer" will correctly orient pedestrians, warn them of poor sight, and warn the least-minded in time.

## Inventors from Krasnodar

The USSR Permanent National Fair in Moscow has opened an exhibition, "The Achievements of Inventors and Innovators from the Krasnodar Territory".

The Territory, which is located in the south of the European part of the USSR is by right described as the "Gem of Russia" because it is the main all-Union holiday resort.

The favourable natural conditions allow the local inhabitants — the Kuban Cossacks to grow rich harvests of crops. This, it may be said, is one of not so many areas in this country where rice can be grown. Located here is a scientific research institute of rice whose selectionists have produced a variety of rice, Solnechny (Sunny) which gives good yields in less favourable climatic conditions as compared with those which are necessary for the traditional breeds. The institute cooperates with scientific research organizations from Hungary, Romania, Cuba, Vietnam and Laos, with firms from France, West Germany, India, and with the International Rice Institute in the Philippines.

A whole number of instruments manufactured with participation of the inventors and innovators from the Krasnodar Factory of Measuring Instruments have been patented in foreign countries such as France and West Germany. The undoubted advantages as compared with similar instruments are featured by Voltage Comparator R-3003 designed for the generation of calibrated AC and DC voltages. It is covered by nine patents.



The Kuban Medical Institute is exhibiting a surgical retractor which allows to carry out operations on the veins with less trauma, which ensures a quick recuperation of the patients.

An interesting section at the exhibition is dedicated to the items produced by young inventors. The tractor Malyah (The Tiny Toy) which you see in the photograph was made by students of a vocational industrial training school. It is suitable for ploughing and for cultivating small tracts of land and also for harvesting various crops.

Galina GLAZUNOVA  
Photo by Viktor Krasnenko



